What is claimed is:

- 1. A method of delivering an antigen to an Class I MHC receptor to induce immunity against the antigen in a subject having a disease which comprises:
 - a) filling particles with the antigen and ATP resulting in an antigen- and ATP-filled particles (Ag/ATP-filled particles);
 - b) coating the Ag/ATP-filled particles of step (a) with a ligand for an antigen presenting cell resulting in a ligand-coated Ag/ATPfilled particles;
 - c) incubating the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles of step (b) with isolated ligand-binding antigen presenting cells (APCs) under conditions permitting the ligand-binding APCs to bind to the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles and APC phagolysosomes to ingest the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles to facilitate transfer of the ingested antigen from the phagolysosomes into cytoplasm such that the antigen is delivered to a Class I MHC receptor and is expressed on the surface of the APCs (Ag-APCs); and
 - d) administering the antigen presenting cells (APCs) of step (c) to a subject having the disease so as induce Class I MHC presentation and elicit cytotoxic T-lymphocytes against the antigen, thereby inducing immunity against the antigen.

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- The method of claim 1, wherein the particle is a type 0 red blood cell ghost.
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the particle is a liposome.
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the ligand is selected from the group consisting of an immunoglobulin (IgG), complement component C3b, complement component C3bi, maleic anhydride, an oxidized lipid, a sugar, and a polyanion.
- 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen presenting cell is selected from the group consisting of a dendritic cell, a Langerhans cell, a monocyte, a mononuclear phagocyte, a macrophage, a Kupfer cell, a microglial cell, an osteoclast, and a bone marrow-derived leukocyte.
- 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen is a purified antigen.
- 7. The method of claim 6, wherein the antigen is a cancer cell antigen, a bacterial antigen or a viral antigen.
 - 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen is a crude cell extract.
 - 9. The method of claim 8, wherein the antigen is a cancer cell antigen, a bacterial antigen or a viral

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antigen.

- 10. The method of claim 6, wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a carbohydrate, a lipid, a glycoprotein, a glycolipid and a lipoprotein.
 - 11. The method of claim 1 further comprising delivering at least one stimulatory cytokine with the antigen to the cytoplasmic matrix of an antigen presenting cell which comprises in step (a) filling the particle with the stimulatory cytokine.
 - 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the cytokine is IL-12, G-CSF, IL-4, GM-CSF or interferon gamma.
- 13. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunity induced is against a bacterial or viral antigen.
 - 14. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunity induced is against a cancerous tumor.
- 23 15. The method of claim 1, wherein the disease is a bacterial infection or a viral infection.
 - 16. The method of claim 1, wherein the disease is cancer.
- 17. A method of delivering an antigen to an Class I MHC receptor to induce immunity against the antigen in a subject having a disease which comprises:

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- a) filling particles with the antigen and ATP resulting in an antigen- and ATP-filled particles (Ag/ATP-filled particles);
- b) coating the Ag/ATP-filled particles of step (a) with a ligand for an antigen presenting cell resulting in a ligand-coated Ag/ATPfilled particles;
- ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled incubating the c) particles of step (b) with isolated ligandbinding antigen presenting cells (APCs) under conditions permitting the ligand-binding APCs to bind to the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles and APC phagolysosomes to ingest the particles Ag/ATP-filled ligand-coated facilitate transfer of the ingested antigen from the phagolysosomes into cytoplasm such that the antigen is delivered to a Class I MHC receptor and is expressed on the surface of the APCs (Ag-APCs);
 - d) incubating the Ag-APCs of step (c) with lymphocytes previously removed from the subject having the disease; and
 - e) administering the incubated lymphocytes of step (d) to the subject so to induce immunity against the antigen in the subject.
- 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the particle is a type O red blood cell ghost.
- 19. The method of claim 17, wherein the particle is a liposome.

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- 20. The method of claim 17, wherein the ligand is selected from the group consisting of an immunoglobulin (IgG), complement component C3b, complement component C3bi, maleic anhydride, an oxidized lipid, a sugar, and a polyanion.
- 17, wherein the antigen method οf claim The 21. group from the selected is cell presenting consisting of a dendritic cell, a Langerhans cell, a monocyte, a mononuclear phagocyte, a macrophage, a Kupfer cell, a microglial cell, an osteoclast, and a bone marrow-derived leukocyte.
- 22. The method of claim 17, wherein the antigen is a purified antigen.
- 23. The method of claim 22, wherein the antigen is a cancer cell antigen, a bacterial antigen or a viral antigen.
- 24. The method of claim 17, wherein the antigen is a crude cell extract.
 - 25. The method of claim 24, wherein the antigen is a cancer cell antigen, a bacterial antigen or a viral antigen.
- 29 26. The method of claim 22, wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a carbohydrate, a lipid, a glycoprotein, a glycolipid

and a lipoprotein.

- 27. The method of claim 17 further comprising delivering at least one stimulatory cytokine with the antigen to the cytoplasmic matrix of an antigen presenting cell which comprises in step (a) filling the particle with the stimulatory cytokine.
- 28. The method of claim 27, wherein the cytokine is IL-12, G-CSF, IL-4, GM-CSF or interferon gamma.
- 29. The method of claim 17, wherein the immunity induced is against a bacterial or viral antigen.
- 30. The method of claim 17, wherein the immunity induced is against a cancerous tumor.
- 31. The method of claim 17, wherein the disease is a bacterial infection or a viral infection.
- 32. The method of claim 17, wherein the disease is cancer.
- 33. A method of delivering an antigen to an Class II MHC receptor to induce immunity against the antigen in a subject having a disease which comprises:
 - a) filling particles with the antigen and ATP resulting in an antigen- and ATP-filled particles (Ag/ATP-filled particles);
 - b) coating the Ag/ATF-filled particles of step (a) with a ligand for an antigen presenting

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cell resulting in a ligand coated Ag/ATP-filled particles;

particles of step (b) with isolated ligand-binding antigen presenting cells (APCs) under conditions permitting the ligand-binding APCs to bind to the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles and APC phagolysosomes to ingest the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles to facilitate transfer of the ingested antigen from the phagolysosomes into cytoplasm such that the antigen is delivered to a Class II MHC receptor and is expressed on the surface of the APCs (Ag-APCs); and

d) administering the antigen presenting cells (APCs) of step (c) to a subject having the disease so as induce Class II MHC presentation and elicit helper T-lymphocytes against the antigen, thereby inducing immunity against the antigen.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the particle is a type 0 red blood cell ghost.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein the particle is a liposome.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein the ligand is selected from the group consisting of an immunoglobulin (IgG), complement component C3b, complement component C3bi, maleic anhydride, an

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oxidized lipid, a sugar, and a polyanion.

- wherein the claim 33, of method 37. selected / from the presenting cell is consisting of a dendritic cell, /a Langerhans cell, a monocyte, a mononuclear phagocyte, a macrophage, a Kupfer cell, a microglial cel/, an osteoclast, and a bone marrow-derived leukocyte.
- The method of claim 33, wherein the antigen is a 38. purified antigen.
- The method of claim 38, ψ herein the antigen is a 39. cancer cell antigen, a baotin tterial antigen or a viral antigen.
- wherein the antigen is a The method of claim 3/3/ 40. crude cell extract
- The method of claim 40, wherein the antigen is a 41. cancer cell antigen, a bacterial antigen or a viral antigen.
- The method of/claim 38, wherein the antigen is 42. selected from/the group consisting of a peptide, a carbohydrate / a lipid, a glycoprotein, a glycolipid and a lipopyotein.
- The method/of claim 33 further comprising delivering 43. 29 at least one stimulatory cytokine with the antigen to the cytoplasmic matrix of an antigen presenting

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cell which comprises in step filling the particle with the stimulatory cytokine.

- The method of claim 43, wherein the cytokine is IL-44. 12, G-CSF, IL-4, GM-CSF or interferon gamma.
- The method of claim 33, where In the immunity induced 45. is against a bacterial or v‡ral antigen.
- The method of claim 33, wherein the immunity induced 46. is against a cancerous tumor.
- The method of claim 33, wherein the disease is a 47. bacterial infection or & viral infection.
- d_{laim}/β_3 , wherein the disease is The method of 48. cancer.
- A method of delivering an antigen to an Class II MHC 49. receptor to induce/immunity against the antigen in a subject having a disease which comprises:
 - filling particles with the antigen and ATP a) resulting /in an antigen- and ATP-filled particles /Ag/ATP-filled particles);
 - coating the Ag/ATP-filled particles of step b) (a) with a ligand for an antigen presenting cell resulting in a ligand-coated Ag/ATPfilled particles;
 - incubating the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled c) parti $\not c$ les of step (b) with isolated ligandbinding antigen presenting cells (APCs) under

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conditions permitting the ligand / binding APCs to bind to the ligand-coated /Ag/ATP-filled particles and APC phagolysosomes to ingest the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled/ particles facilitate transfer of the/ingested antigen from the phagolysosomes into cytoplasm such that the antigen is delivered to a Class I MHC receptor and is expressed on the surface of the APCs (Ag-APCs);

- incubating the Ag-AP/cs of step with (c) d) the removed from previou#1y lymphocytes subject having the disease; and
- administering the /incubated lymphocytes of e) step (d) to the subject so as induce Class II helper and elicit presentation MHC lymphocytes so to induce immunity against the antigen in the subject.
- The method of claim 49, wherein the particle is a 50. type O red blood cell ghost.
- The method of claim 49, wherein the particle is a 51. liposome.
- The method of claim 49, wherein the ligand is 52. consisting οf group the selected/ from immunog/obulin (IgG), complement component C3b, complement component C3bi, maleic anhydride, an oxidized lipid, a sugar, and a polyanion.
- claim 49, wherein the antigen method of The I 53.

selected the from presenting cell is consisting of a dendritic cell, a /Langerhans cell, a monocyte, a mononuclear phagocyte, a macrophage, a Kupfer cell, a microglial cell, an osteoclast, and a bone marrow-derived leukocyte

The method of claim 49, wherein the antigen is a 54. purified antigen.

The method of claim 52, wherein the antigen is a 55. cancer cell antigen, a bacterial antigen or a viral antigen.

wherein the antigen is a The method of claim 49, 56. crude cell extract.

5, wherein the antigen is a The method of claim 57. cancer cell antigen, a bacterial antigen or a viral antigen.

The method of claim 49, wherein the antigen is 58. selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a carbohydrate, a lipid, a glycoprotein, a glycolipid and a lipoprotein.

further 49, o/£ claim method The 59. delivering at/least one stimulatory cytokine with the antigen $t \not \models$ the cytoplasmic matrix of an antigen presenting cell which comprises in step (a) filling the particle with the stimulatory cytokine.

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61. The method of claim 49, wherein the immunity induced is against a bacterial or viral antigen.

62. The method of claim 49, wherein the immunity induced is against a cancerous tumor.

63. The method of claim 49, wherein the disease is a bacterial infection or a viral infection.

64. The method of claim 49, wherein the disease is cancer.

65. A method of delivering an antigen to an Class II MHC receptor to supress immunity against the antigen in a subject having a disease which comprises:

a) filling particles with the antigen and ATP resulting in an antigen- and ATP-filled particles (Ag/ATP-filled particles);

coating the Ag/ATP-filled particles of step

 (a) with a ligand for an antigen presenting
 cell resulting in a ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles;

c) incubating the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles of step (b) with isolated ligand-binding antigen presenting cells (APCs) under conditions permitting the ligand-binding APCs to bind to the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles and APC phagolysosomes to ingest the

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with (c) step incubating the Ag-APCs d) the removed from previously lymphocytes subject having the disease; and

administering the incubated lymphocytes of e) step (d) to the subject \not so as induce Class II lymphocytes so to supress immunity against the antigen in the subject.

wherein the particle is a The method of claim 65, 66. type O red blood all ghost.

The method of claim 6/5, wherein the particle is a 67. liposome.

The method of claim 65, wherein the ligand is 68. group consisting an ∉ĥe selected from immunoglobulin (#gG), complement component C3b, complement comp ϕ nent C3bi, maleic anhydride, oxidized lipid, /a sugar, and a polyanion.

claim 65, wherein antigen the φ£ The method 69. selected from the ϕ ell is presenting consisting ϕ f a dendritic cell, a Langerhans cell, a monocyte,/a mononuclear phagocyte, a macrophage,

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- a Kupfer cell, a microglial cell, an osteoclast, and a bone marrow-derived leukocyte.
- 70. The method of claim 65, wherein the antigen is a purified antigen.
- 71. The method of claim 70, wherein the antigen is an antigen of a transplant organ.
- 72. The method of claim 71, wherein the transplant organ antigen is allogeneic antigen, a syngeneic antigen, or a xenogenic antigen.
- 73. The method of claim 65, wherein the antigen is a crude cell extract.
- 74. The method of claim 73 wherein the antigen is an antigen of a transplant organ.
- 75. The method of claim 74, wherein the transplant organ antigen is allogened antigen, a syngeneic antigen, or a xenogenic antigen.
- 76. The method of claim 65, wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a carbohydrate, a lipid, a glycoprotein, a glycolipid and a lipoprotein.
- 77. The method of claim 65, further comprising delivering at least one stimulatory cytokine with the antigen to the cytoplasmic matrix of an antigen

- The method of claim 77, wherein the cytokine is IL-78. 12, G-CSF, IL-4, GM-CSF or interferon gamma.
- The method of claim 65, whe \not tein the immunity 79. suppressed is immunity against # transplanted organ or tissue.
- The method of claim 65, /wherein the immunity 80. immunity against organs of the suppressed is subject.
- The method of claim 65, wherein the disease is an 81. autoimmune disease or rejection of a transplanted organ or tissue.
- A method of delivering an antigen to an Class I MHC receptor to supress immunity against the antigen in a subject having a disease which comprises:
 - filling part cles with the antigen and ATP a) resulting $i \not \mid n$ an antigen- and ATP-filled particles (Ag/ATP-filled particles);
 - coating the Ag/ATP-filled particles of step b) (a) with /a ligand for an antigen presenting cell resulting in a ligand-coated Ag/ATPfilled particles;
 - incubating the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled c) particles of step (b) with isolated ligandbinding antigen presenting cells (APCs) under

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conditions permitting the ligand-binding APCs to bind to the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles and APC phagolysosomes to ingest the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles to facilitate transfer of the ingested antigen from the phagolysosomes into cytoplasm such that the antigen is delivered to a Class I MHC receptor and is expressed on the surface of the APCs (Ag-APCs);

- d) incubating the Ag-APCs of step (c) with lymphocytes previously removed from the subject having the disease; and
- e) administering the incubated lymphocytes of step (d) to the subject so as induce Class I MHC presentation and elicit suppressor T-lymphocytes so to supress immunity against the antigen in the subject.
- 83. The method of claim 82, wherein the particle is a type O red blood cell ghost.
- 84. The method of claim 82, wherein the particle is a liposome.
- 85. The method of claim 82, wherein the ligand is selected from the group consisting of an immunoglobulin (IgG), complement component C3b, complement component C3bi, maleic anhydride, an oxidized lipid, a sugar, and a polyanion.
- 86. The method of claim 82, wherein the antigen

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the from selected presenting cell is consisting of a dendritic cell, a Langerhans cell, a monocyte, a mononuclear phagocyté, a macrophage, a Kupfer cell, a microglial cell, and osteoclast, and a bone marrow-derived leukocyte.

- The method of claim 82, wherein the antigen is a 87. purified antigen.
- The method of claim 87, wherein the antigen is an 88. antigen of a transplant organ.
- The method of claim 88, wherein the transplant organ 89. antigen is a lageneic antigen, a syngeneic antigen, or a xenogeric antigen
- The method of claim/82, wherein the antigen is a 90. crude cell extract.
- The method of claim 90, wherein the antigen is an 91. antigen of a transplant organ.
- The method of $\sqrt{\text{claim}}$ 91, wherein the transplant organ 92. 23 antigen is a logeneic antigen, a syngeneic antigen, or a xenogehic antigen.
 - The method of claim 82, wherein the antigen is 93. selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a carbohydrate, a lipid, a glycoprotein, a glycolipid and a/lipoprotein.

95. The method of claim 94, wherein the cytokine is IL-12, G-CSF, IL-4, GM-CSF or interferon gamma.

96. The method of claim 82, wherein the immunity suppressed is immunity against a transplanted organ or tissue.

97. The method of claim 82, wherein the immunity suppressed is immunity against organs of the subject.

98. The method of claim 82, wherein the disease is an autoimmune disease or rejection of a transplanted organ or tissue.

99. A method of delivering an antigen to an Class I MHC receptor to supress immunity against the antigen in a subject having a disease which comprises:

a) filling particles with the antigen and ATP resulting in an antigen- and ATP-filled particles (Ag/ATP-filled particles);

doating the Ag/ATP-filled particles of step (a) with a ligand for an antigen presenting cell resulting in a ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles;

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b)

- d) administering the antigen presenting cells (APCs) of step (c) to a subject having the disease so as induce Class I MHC presentation and elicit suppressor T-lymphocytes so to supress immunity against the antigen in the subject.
- 100. The method of claim 99, wherein the particle is a type O red blood cell ghost.
- 23 101. The method of claim 99, wherein the particle is a liposome.
 - 102. The method of claim 99, wherein the ligand is selected from the group consisting of an immunoglobulin (IgG), complement component C3b, complement component C3bi, maleic anhydride, an oxidized lipid, a sugar, and a polyanion.

- 103. The method of claim 99, wherein the antigen presenting cell is selected from the group consisting of a dendritic cell, a Langerhans cell, a monocyte, a mononuclear phagocyte, a macrophage, a Kupfer cell, a microglial cell, an osteoclast, and a bone marrow-derived leukocyte.
 - 104. The method of claim 99, wherein the antigen is a purified antigen.
 - 105. The method of claim 104, wherein the antigen is an antigen of a transplant organ.
 - 106. The method of claim 105, wherein the transplant organ antigen is allogeneic antigen, a syngeneic antigen, or a xenogenic antigen.
 - 107. The method of claim 99, wherein the antigen is a crude cell extract.
 - 108. The method of claim/107, wherein the antigen is an antigen of a transplant organ.
 - 109. The method of claim 108, wherein the transplant organ antigen is allogeneic antigen, a syngeneic antigen, or a xenogenic antigen.
 - 110. The method of claim 99, wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a carbohydrate, a lipid, a glycoprotein, a glycolipid and a lipoprotein.

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112. The method of claim 111, wherein the cytokine is IL-12, G-CSF, IL-4, GM-CSF or interferon gamma.

113. The method of claim 99, wherein the immunity suppressed is immunity against a transplanted organ or tissue.

114. The method of claim 99 wherein the immunity suppressed is immunity against organs of the subject.

115. The method of claim 99, wherein the disease is an autoimmune disease or rejection of a transplanted organ or tissue.

116. A method of delivering an antigen to an Class II MHC receptor to supress immunity against the antigen in a subject having a disease which comprises:

a) filling particles with the antigen and ATP resulting in an antigen- and ATP-filled particles (Ag/ATP-filled particles);

b) coating the Ag/ATP-filled particles of step

(a) with a ligand for an antigen presenting

cell/resulting in a ligand-coated Ag/ATP-

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filled particles;

- incubating the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled c) particles of step (b) with isolated ligandbinding antigen presenting cells/(APCs) under conditions permitting the ligan d-binding APCs to bind to the ligand-coated Ag/ATP-filled particles and APC phagolysosomes to ingest the Ag/ATP-fille particles ligand-coated facilitate transfer of the ingested antigen from the phagolysosomes into cytoplasm such that the antigen is del tvered to a Class II MHC receptor and is expressed on the surface of the APCs (Ag-APCs); /and
- administering the antigen presenting cells d) (APCs) of step (c) /to a subject having the disease so as induce Class II MHC presentation suppressor T-lymphocytes so and elici∜ supress immunity/against the antigen in the subject.
- The method of claim 116, wherein the particle is a type O red blood cell ghost.
- The method of ϕ laim 116, wherein the particle is a 118. liposome.
- The method/of claim 116, wherein the ligand is 119. consisting group from the selected / immunoglobulin (IgG), complement component C3b, complement component C3bi, maleic anhydride, an oxidized lipid, a sugar, and a polyanion.

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- 120. The method of claim 116, wherein the antigen presenting cell is selected from the group consisting of a dendritic cell, a Langerhans cell, a monocyte, a mononuclear phagocyte, a macrophage, a Kupfer cell, a microglial cell, an osteoclast, and a bone marrow-derived leukocyte.
 - 121. The method of claim 116, wherein the antigen is a purified antigen.
 - 122. The method of claim 121, wherein the antigen is an antigen of a transplant organ.
 - 123. The method of claim 122, wherein the transplant organ antigen is allogeneic antigen, a syngeneic antigen, or a xenogenic antigen.
 - 124. The method of claim /116, wherein the antigen is a crude cell extract.
 - 125. The method of claim 124, wherein the antigen is an antigen of a transplant organ.
 - 126. The method of claim 125, wherein the transplant organ antigen is allogeneic antigen, a syngeneic antigen, or a xenogenic antigen.
- 29 127. The method of claim 116, wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a carbohydrate, a lipid, a glycoprotein, a glycolipid

and a lipoprotein.

- 128. The method of claim 116, further comprising delivering at least one stimulatory cytokine with the antigen to the cytoplasmic matrix of an antigen presenting cell which comprises in step (a) filling the particle with the stimulatory cytokine.
- 129. The method of claim 128, wherein the cytokine is IL12, G-CSF, IL-4, GM-CSF or interferon gamma.

130. The method of claim 116, wherein the immunity suppressed is immunity against a transplanted organ or tissue.

- 131. The method of claim 116, wherein the immunity suppressed is immunity against organs of the subject.
- 132. The method of claim 116, wherein the disease is an autoimmune disease or rejection of a transplanted organ or tissue.

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